



ASPIRATION OF SELFLESSNESS

- The aspiration to relieve suffering reduces activation in the Amygdala;
- People differ in their skill level at voluntary down-regulation of negative affect, as reflected in the decreased activation of the Amygdala, which is accompanied by increased activation in the Ventromedial Pre-frontal Cortex.



MEDITATION CHANGES THE BRAIN Dr. Richard Davidson

- 1. People differ in trait levels of happiness and other virtuous traits such as compassion;
- 2. <u>Emotion regulation</u> plays a key role in modulating individual difference in <u>happiness</u> and <u>resilience</u>;
- 3. Happiness and compassion can be regarded as the product of **skills** that can be enhanced through <u>mental</u> <u>training</u>.



EMOTIONS

- Emotion is governed by a distributed <u>neural circuitry</u> that includes both <u>cortical</u> (cerebral cortex) and <u>subcortical</u> (limbic system) components...
- ...and the brain circuits of emotion have <u>bidirectional communication</u> with the body including the <u>autonomic</u>, <u>endocrine</u> and <u>immune</u> systems.



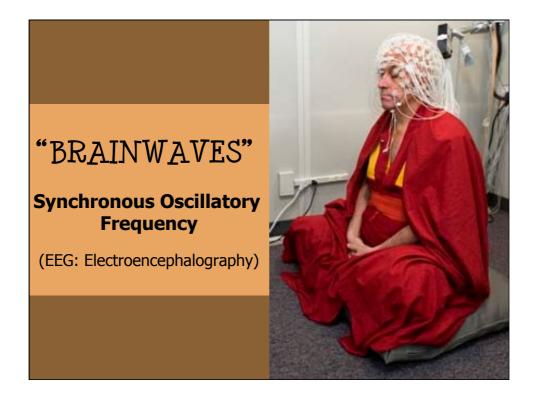
MEDITATION

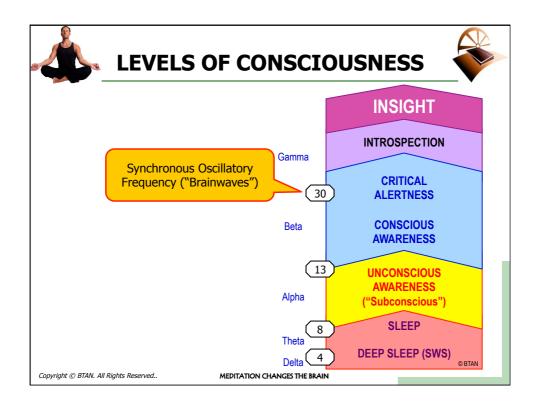
 A very general hypothesis is that meditation <u>strengthens</u> cortical regulatory circuitry that in turn modulates the dynamics of <u>limbic</u> reactivity.

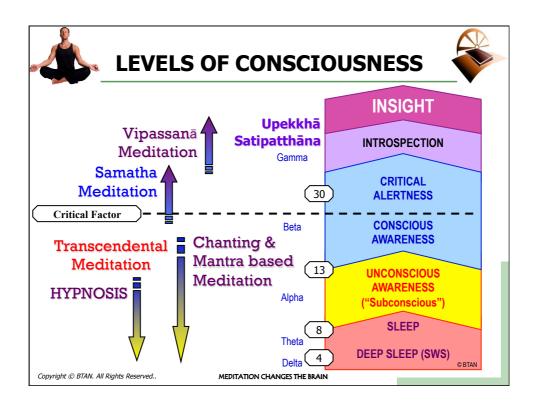


CORTISOL REGULATION

 Better emotion regulators as reflected in <u>less Amygdala</u> and <u>greater vmPFC</u> activation show a greater <u>decrease</u> in **cortisol** at the end of the day.









IMPACT OF MEDITATION

 Meditation is associated with marked <u>increases</u> in electrophysiological signs (EEG) of <u>activation</u> (gamma range) in the <u>Prefrontal Cortex</u> (PFC) and <u>synchrony</u> between the prefrontal cortex and other brain regions in long-term practitioners.





